NEWSP

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
2
JUL 13 1979
COPY
EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

The People's Korea

No. 947 EVERY WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1979 （1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可）

At 18th Plenary Meet of 5th CC of WPK

Three Means of Transport, Completion of Electrification of Railways Stressed

The 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from June 13 to 15, KCNA reported.

It was presided over by President Kim Il Sung.

The following item was put on the agenda of the plenary meeting:

On the results of the implementation of the decision of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK to carry through the policy of applying three transport methods and on the tasks of rapidly developing transportation to suit the demand of the high stage of socialist economic construction.

Kang Song San, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Party, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Railways, made a report at the meeting and many persons took the floor.

A report and speeches at the meeting pointed out that big successes have been made in transport and the correctness and vitality of the WPK's transport policy clearly testified through the endeavours for carrying out the decision of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth CC of the Party on implementing the policy of applying three methods in transport.

The report and speeches noted that over the last two years since the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth CC of the Party many centralized freight dumps have been built and a large number of electric locomotives, heavy-duty waggons, loading and unloading machines and various kinds of containers manufactured and railways electrified in sections longer than those electrified during the Six-Year Plan period, with the result that solid material foundations have been laid to thoroughly implement the Party's policy of centralized transport and container transport.

At the plenary meeting President Kim Il Sung summed up the fulfilment of the decision of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth CC of the Party and made a concluding speech.

Noting that thanks to the correct transport policy of the WPK the railways have been further consolidated materially and technically and their passing capacity has increased incomparably, the plenary meeting stressed that a very urgent problem today in ensuring more satisfactorily a balance between production and transport and accelerating the socialist economic construction as a whole is to bring transport to a higher stage and make it keep pace with the rapid economic development.

According to the report, the plenary meeting stressed that the most important problem in fully meeting the rapidly growing demand for transport is to effectively organise transport.

It noted that to establish a more strict discipline in the running of railways, the system of control should be thoroughly set up and disciplinary regulations, regulations of train running and other regulations should be drawn up in all branches of the railways and they should be strictly observed and railway operations be normalized.

The plenary meeting emphasized that an immediate matter that requires much efforts in the organization of transport is to carry out more thoroughly the party's policy of applying three methods in transport—centralized transport, container transport and combined communication—and policy of three-way transport—transport by pipeline, transport by cable and transport by conveyor.

According to the report, the plenary meeting stressed the need in this work to reinforce the railway lines well, electrify all branch lines so that trains can reach places of production directly without changing locomotives at intermediary stations, energetically carry out the work of expanding station yard tracks to increase the passing capacity of electric locomotives and actively mechanize loading and unloading operations at places of production and consuming places.

The report continued:

In order to further develop the railway transport it is necessary to consolidate the material and technical foundations of railways, the plenary meeting noted. It stressed the need to actively expedite the introduction of radio and TV in the control system in the railway transport.

It went on: The plenary meeting pointed to the need to improve and strengthen the work of training cadres in the railway transport to meet the demand of the developing reality and set forth a task to establish a well-regulated system of training cadres in the railway transport and decisively raise the quality of education in specialized schools and colleges and thus bring up more competent railway workers.

The plenary meeting stressed that a new railway line linking the eastern and western inland should be built and electrification of railways be completed to ease the strain on railways and increase the transport capacity, more industrial establishments be built at raw material production bases to reduce the transport of raw materials and fuel, the shipbuilding industry be further developed to successfully guarantee the sea transport and the rolling stock production bases be firmly built up.

The plenary meeting adopted a relevant decision.

Electrification of railway lines greatly helps the centralized transport and container transport of the DPRK.

Pyongyang Proposes Talks with S. Korea Opposition NDP At Any Time

Pyongyang proposed preliminary contacts between the Workers' Party of Korea and south Korea's opposition New Democratic Party to discuss the reunification of Korea.

Such bilateral contact might take place at Panmunjom or in a third country at a time convenient to the NDP, Vice-President Kim Il said.

The Vice-President made these remarks on June 18 in the capacity of Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK. He was referring to the June 11 demand of Kim Yong Sam, President of the south Korea's opposition New Democratic Party that the argument on national reunification must not be a monopoly of a specific person, but the leaders of the south Korean opposition parties should also be allowed to participate in north-south dialogue.

Following the full text of his talks:

Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, on June 11 made public his views at a news conference on the questions of the democratisation of south Korean society and the reunification of the country, in which he held that the argument on national reunification must not be a monopoly of a specific person, but the leaders of the south Korean opposition parties should also be allowed to participate in north-south dialogue.

Especially, he expressed his hope to meet President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and his readiness to meet responsible personages of the northern half at any time and in any place for the reunification of the country.

As already known, it is a consistent stand maintained by our party from long ago to realise bilateral or multilateral negotiation between the political parties and public organizations and individual personages in the north and the south for the achievement of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Proceeding from this stand, our party put forward only recently a reasonable proposal for convening an all-nation congress represented by the political parties, public organizations and authorities of the north and the south and, as a preliminary consultative body for this purpose, setting up a preparatory committee for national reunification composed of representatives of political parties, organizations and authorities, and has made every sincere effort for its realization.

The course of the contacts between the liaison representatives of the north and the south which were held at the proposal of our side clearly showed our sincere efforts to make the dialogue for the solution of the question of the country's reunification broadly represent the will of all parties, groupings and strata.

But, a wide-range negotiation between the north and the south has not yet been realised due to the unreasonable attitude of the south Korean authorities who persistently oppose the reflection of the general will of the nation in the dialogue for reunification and the participation in it of representatives of the political parties and organizations and personages of the north and south.

We welcome the views expressed at a press conference by Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, considering them as an affirmative proposal conforming to the invariable stand of our party for realizing a wide-range negotiation and contacts between the political parties and organizations of the north and south.

We solemnly propose to have, first of all, a preliminary contact between liaison representatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the New Democratic Party at Panmunjom or in a third country at a time the New Democratic Party considers convenient in order to realize at the earliest date possible a contact between the responsible representatives of the two parties.

At the same time, we once again declare that if other political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party choose the road of dialogue with us for the reunification of the country, we are also ready to willingly meet them at any time.

Hoping for a broad contact and dialogue between the political parties and organizations of the north and south in the future, we express the conviction that the common desire of our party and the New Democratic Party for a wide-range dialogue will certainly bring about a positive result in the solution of the question of national reunification.

KOREA FOCUS

Kim Yong Sam's Reunification Proposal

DPRK vice-President Kim Il proposed on June 18 preliminary contacts between the Workers' Party of Korea and the New Democratic Party of south Korea to pave the way for high-level bilateral talks. He made that proposal in his capacity of a member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and its secretary. His offer was in response to the statement made by NDP President Kim Yong Sam on June 11 at the professional luncheon at the Seoul Foreign Press Club. The new NDP leader said that as a leader of an Opposition party he was ready to meet with responsible officials of the north for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, at any time and in any place. The NDP said that it "welcomes in principle" the latest DPRK proposal.

The biggest bone of contention between the north and the south is a choice between an all-nation formula and an authority-to-authority negotiation. The all-nation formula as advocated by the north envisions participation in the reunification process of representatives of all social sectors in the two parts of the country since the reunification issue is the paramount task of the nation. However, the authority-to-authority talks as set forth by the south exclude from the reunification debate all the Opposition parties and public organizations that represent the south Korean population. The Pak Jung Hi junta is known for its dogged opposition to the reunification of the country, which accounts for its continuing crackdown on democratic people committed to reunification and prevents them from contributing to the cause of national reintegration.

In this context, the NDP held its convention on May 30 and elected Kim Yong Sam as its new President. He called his election "a victory of Korean democracy," saying that the victory by his predecessor Li Chol Sung would mean continuation of the absence of an Opposition party. Li proved to be a cat's-paw of the Pak junta. A major credit for Kim's victory goes to former President Yun Po Son and former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung. Both are foremost leaders of the south Korean democratic movement and strong advocates of north-south reunification. Together with the Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, the two serve as co-chairmen of the National Union for Democracy and Reunification, which issued on March 1 a declaration for democracy and salvation. That statement reads: "National reunification is our top-priority objective. It can be achieved only on grassroots basis and only by a democratic government in a proper manner." Since his party won a public support rate 1.1% greater than that for the ruling party in the general elections at the end of last year, Kim Yong Sam has called for "transfer of power to the Opposition camp," and defeated Li Chol Sung in the bid for NDP presidency.

The National Union for Democracy and Reunification comprises individual democratic figures and various human rights organizations, religious groups, and other organizations in journalism, the academic community, the literary world, judicial circles and organizations of workers and peasants, 14 organizations in all. In short, the National Union is a broader-based anti-Pak, democratic united front. The emergence of such body culminates the many years of efforts to create a joint action organization. In August, 1974 the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy was formed by Kim Dae Jung and other democratic leaders but ceased to function later under the heavy pressure from the ruling quarters. In the following years a struggle expanded, involving families of the political prisoners and female workers of the Tongil Textile Factory, giving rise to many human rights organizations. They formed the Korean Council for the Human Rights Movement at the outset of 1978. With the creation of this human rights council, the democratic movement grew in strength which led to the installation of the National Union for Democracy in July last year as the parent body. On release from prison Kim Dae Jung joined that body and helped reorganize it into the National Union for Democracy and Reunification.

It should be understood that the National Union played a great role in the victory of Kim Yong Sam at the NDP convention. After his election, Kim asked Yun Po Son and Kim Dae Jung to become advisers for the NDP. He declared, "I swear total dedication to the restoration of democracy whatever uphill road may lie ahead" and "No crack exists any longer between the New Democratic Party and the other Opposition forces." At a separate news conference, he also said, "My Party and anti-establishment forces have become one perfectly." This implies that the election of Kim as NDP President is not only a reshuffle of executive leadership but also the formation of a broader-based anti-Pak united front including a political party. Till today, all the anti-Pak leagues failed to comprise a major political party. It is difficult to underestimate the significance of the NDP establishing a close relationship with the National Union for Democracy and Reunification.

The latest offer of the NDP to talk with the DPRK constitutes a serious challenge to the Pak junta on the issues of reunification. That overture was made as the anti-establishment forces called for the settlement of the reunification question on "grassroots basis" and "by a democratic government." Kim Yong Sam expressed a welcome to the response from the north. These moves will most likely vex the Pak junta which will try within its power to stem a possible meeting between the NDP and the WPK. Nevertheless that attempt will further isolate the junta.

National reunification is the dream of every Korean. Nobody can disavow publicly the reunification effort. The Pak junta uses much rhetoric about the reunification matter but actually is hellbent on creating "two Koreas" in order to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula. Any attempt by the Pak junta to frustrate talks of the NDP with the north will dramatize the anti-reunification character of the junta and result in its greater and more serious isolation.

S. Korean Dissidents Oppose Carter's Trip

South Korean dissidents held on June 13 a meeting and issued a statement, revealing their plan to take action against Carter's Seoul junket.

The meeting was attended by 15 leading figures of the "National Federation for Democracy and Unification" except Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential" candidate, who is under house arrest.

Among them were ex-"president" Yun Po Son and Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon. The meeting was held at the home of Yun Po Son in Seoul.

In the statement the dissidents recalled that the families of political prisoners staged a demonstration on the U.S. embassy compound in Seoul and said:

"The U.S. embassy authorities refused to listen to the voices of victims involved in the suppressive rule of the present regime. They called for police intervention. The police violently detained those who peacefully expressed their view. We protest this."

The statement continued:

"This fact reflected the 'double-dealing policy' of the U.S. government who has supported the suppressive political regime everywhere in the world while paying lip service to human rights. This facts also proved that the U.S. authorities are in collusion with the Pak regime."

"The latest incident is a regrettable one confirming that Carter's planned visit will result in obstructing democratization in south Korea," the statement noted.

This is the first time that the south Korean dissidents publicly expressed their resolve to obstruct Carter's visit to Seoul.

37 U.S. Missionaries In S. Korea

Thirty-seven U.S. missionaries in south Korea recently sent a letter in a joint name to U.S. President Carter against his scheduled visit to south Korea.

Demanding Carter cancel or postpone for an indefinite period his plan to visit south Korea, the letter opposed his talks with the person in south Korean authority.

It said that the image of Carter and his administration to the south Korean people is invariably negative and not good.

If the Carter administration persistently wants to hold talks with the person in south Korean authority in defiance of the opposition of public opinion, it should present to the south Korean authority a fundamental and substantial, strong demand for the improvement of the question of human rights before the talks open, the letter said. Otherwise, it noted, democratic personages will undoubtedly be subjected to retaliatory suppression after the talks.

DPRK Del. Addresses Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Meet in Sri Lanka

2copies

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries was opened on June 6 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Member nations participated in the conference.

The attendants included the DPRK delegation headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, the delegations of the non-aligned states, liberation organizations and international and regional bodies and, observers and guests.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the DPRK delegation made a speech at the June 8 session.

He said: The current Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries is of weighty significance for making successful preparations for the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and for settling the complex situation created in the non-aligned movement and achieving the unity and cohesion of this movement.

Confronting this conference is a task to take practical measures to defend the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement, overcome the crisis of split caused by disputes and jointly counter domination and interventionist machinations of all the outside forces, he stated, and went on:

At present the non-aligned countries should first of all defend the original principles and idea of the non-aligned movement and hold fast to independence.

The non-aligned movement should be outside blocs, refrain from drawing outside forces into it, maintain independence and oppose dominationism of all forms. These are important principles of our movement.

Apart from the defence of these principles of our movement, the existence of the non-aligned movement as an independent political force, and its development and strengthening are unthinkable.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should always be non-aligned countries. They should not be such countries which align themselves with any bloc, losing independence and blindly following other countries or playing the role of their cat's-paws.

For its original mission the non-aligned movement is a movement demanding independence. The history of this movement is replete with struggles for independence. It can be said that an independent policy is precisely a non-aligned policy.

We should heighten vigilance against the manoeuvres of the imperialists, dominationists, should not be taken in by them and should never permit ourselves at the manoeuvres to draw outside forces into the non-aligned movement on this or that pretext.

We should at the same time foil the attempt of the imperialists, dominationists to split and disorganize the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of our movement. It is our common duty to attach the greatest importance to unity and subordinate everything to it.

The non-aligned countries should encourage the unity of the member nations of our movement. They should not encourage disputes among member nations.

A number of problems arising in the non-aligned movement today are not problems confined to any separate member nation or separate region but fundamental problems related to the destiny of our movement.

He said that all the member nations of the non-aligned movement should make this conference a meeting defending the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement, achieving its unity and cohesion and practically contributing to preparations for the sixth summit conference.

He stressed that the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries should not be made a conference for confrontation and split but one for cooperation and unity.

In conclusion he declared:

It is one of the important foreign policies of the DPRK to advocate independence, defend the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of this movement.

As a dignified member state of the non-aligned movement, the DPRK will as ever faithfully discharge the duty assigned to her and make every effort possible to make the non-aligned movement advance continuously along its road.

3rd Session of 11th Chongryun CC Held

The 3rd Session of the 11th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was held on June 15 and 16 in Tokyo.

The session focussed on: summed up the successes and experiences of the 2nd session of the 11th CC and decided on the immediate tasks and concrete measures to be taken to decisively strengthen its activities for national reunification and its work with the compatriots holding high the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il Sung to meet the demand of the situation.

At the session Chairman Han Duk Su made a report titled "In View of the Present Situation, Chongryun Should Improve the Work for National Reunification and Strengthen Its Work with Compatriots."

Referring to the January 23 four-point proposal made by the DFRF (the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland) and the north-south dialogue held several times, Chairman Han Duk Su said:

The south Korean authorities are receiving only criticisms at home and abroad, unable to conceal their divisionist attitude.

Touching upon Carter's visit to Japan and south Korea, he said:

This is intended for no other than bolstering the Pak "regime" which is seeking ways of promoting permanent division of the country and is frantic about fascist suppression of human rights.

Setting forth the tasks to strengthen the Chongryun organization, he stressed that Chongryun should broaden and increase its work with foreign countries in order to arouse the international public concerning the realization of a sincere dialogue between north and south, and to defeat the divisionist schemes.

✓ DPRK-Malaysian Trade Relations Expanded

A government economic delegation of Malaysia headed by Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry of Malaysia, visited Pyongyang from June 6 to 10 upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported.

During their stay in Pyongyang, the questions of further developing friendship and cooperation and economic and trade relations were discussed between the Malaysian government economic delegation and the DPRK government side.

Warmly welcoming the delegation, the Government of the DPRK June 6 arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture.

At the banquet Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamad spoke respectively.

The head of the delegation, in his speech, said:

Trade seems to offer the most promising prospect. I found that both our countries need raw materials and products which both of us have available for import. Malaysia, for example, needs steel and other manufactured products for our industries and development programmes. Some of these products can be supplied by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In return we can supply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, wolfram, electronic components and even some of our manufactured products. In this way we could mutually benefit from the conduct of direct bilateral trade.

On June 9 a trade agreement was signed between the Governments of the DPRK and Malaysia.

After the signing of the trade agreement between the two countries, the Malaysian delegation arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with their visit to the DPRK.

At the banquet the head of the delegation affirmed the significance of cooperation initiated by the signing of the trade agreement.

It is my fervent hope that the agreement could help us to increase direct trade between our two countries, he said and continued:

Looking at the list of products your country is interested in exporting, I have no doubt that Malaysia will find many suitable items for importing. Already we see a lot of potential in steel and steel products. There is also a possibility of Malaysia importing insam products, which are known for their medicinal values.

Malaysia is the biggest producer of rubber, tin, palm oil, pepper and tropical hard woods. We hope we would be able to supply you with these raw materials you need and in turn hope the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will provide Malaysia with some of the industrial products including machinery required for purposes of our own development, he further said.

Earlier from May 26 to 29 the DPRK government delegation headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, visited Malaysia.

First Half Year Plans Hit at Many Plants

Fulfilment of the first half year plans of this year is being reported from various economic sectors of the DPRK.

The country is now undertaking the vast Second Seven-Year Plan which started from last year.

Last year, the DPRK's industry grew at an amazing rate of 17 per cent, far higher than the 12.1 per cent rate envisaged for the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

This year, a high industrial growth rate is expected as the country is fulfilling its plan figures steadily.

☆ ☆

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the nation's leading ferrous metallurgical enterprise, carried out its first half year plan as of June 3.

Its workers are now chalking up a new high in the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel.

The Musan Mine which supplies the works with iron ore has also fulfilled its first half year production plan, while vigorously carrying on the expansion projects to increase its concentrated magnetic ore production capacity to 10 million tons.

The first half year plan was finished at the Unryul, Pyongyang, Chongam, Munmuri, Songchon and Ryongun mines, the Anju District Coal Complex, the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Sinyuson Coal Mine and many other coal and ore mines.

The Rakwon Machine Plant carried out its first half year plan already at the end of May. Setting itself the goal of surpassing this year's plan for the production of excavators by 80 per cent, the plant has been expediting their production since the outset of the year. The half year plan for the production of excavators was honoured in April.

The prescheduled fulfilment of the first half year plan was announced by the Taean Electrical Machinery Factory, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory, the August 5 Construction Machine Factory and many other machine plants.

A signal success has been registered in the production of nitrogenous fertilizer at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex which finished its first half year plan with flying colours as of June 7.

Such large-scale light industrial centres as the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju, Kusong and Sariwon textile mills, the Pyongyang Silk-Reeling Mill, the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, the Haeju and Hamhung knitting mills have also joined the ranks of half-year target hitters. At the Sinuiju Textile Mill, over 13 spinners and machine operators honoured their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments and more than 50 their yearly production quotas.

Many factories in the domain of the local industry have also carried out their first half year plans. In Pyongyang the General Bureau of Clothing Industry fulfilled the first half year plan.

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Nov. 27 and 28 laid stress on giving definite priority to the mining industry and on solving the problems of fuel and raw materials.

This was restressed in the 1979 New Year address of President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"This year, too, we should give preference to the mining industry and produce more coal and ores.

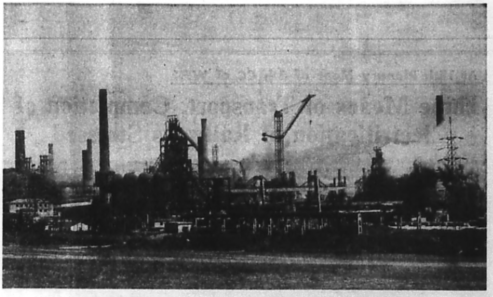
"Coal is the major resource of fuel and power in our country; it is a priceless wherewithal of Juche industry. Coal is indispensable for generating electricity, running factories and turning out manufactured goods."

Like the world's developed countries, such as the U.S., Japan, W. Germany and France, which are plagued with an "oil crisis," the DPRK has no oil wells. However, the country is in possession of fuel and law material sources, among which coal figures significantly.

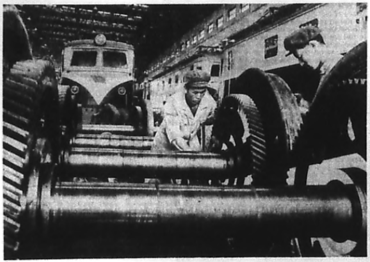
The government decided to appropriate for the mining a fund 40 per cent greater than last year at the 3rd Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assmebly in March this year.

Particularly, at the Anju district coal mines capital construction investment was increased so they may double coal output this year as compared with last year and turn out 15 million tons of coal in near future.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) target figures are in terms of annual production: 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.



The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the DPRK's leading ferrous metallurgical enterprise



The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory

The Musan Mine, one of the biggest iron ore producers of the DPRK

Rice Transplanting Wound Up

Rice transplanting was wound up in all parts of the DPRK as of May 31, except some cooperative farms in the northern mountainous area, according to a KCNA report.

This year rice transplanting was started almost simultaneously in all parts at the best season for rice cultivation and finished simultaneously with success in a brief period.

The cooperative farms in different parts correctly set a right period for rice transplanting, increased the proportion of rice transplanting by machines and transplanted rice seedlings at the most suitable date.

The whole party, the whole country and the entire people gave social help on a large scale to the farmers in rice transplanting in accordance with the party's agriculture-first policy and policy of giving powerful assistance to the countryside.

The proud success gained in rice transplanting this year fully demonstrates the staunch fighting spirit of the agricultural working people and helpers who are effecting continued innovation and making continued advance to attain the high target of grain production envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Kangwon Province Good to Live in

Kangwon Province has achieved shining successes in economic and cultural development since the country's liberation to be turned into a place good to live in.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Kangwon Province scores of times from right after liberataion up to this day, brightly indicating the road to be followed by the province.

The province has today become a combined unit of the independent local economy with modern non-ferrous metallurgical, engineering and building materials industries of national significance, comprehensively developing local industry, fishing industry with powerful material and technical foundations and agriculture all of whose branches are developing evenly.

A big stride forward has been made in education, culture and public health, too.

The province where there was not a single special school before liberation has now 10 colleges including economic, agricultural, medical, normal and teachers and communist colleges and scores of higher special schools.

The province has the provincial art theatre, houses of culture, clubs and libraries in all its cities and counties and thousands of houses of culture and propaganda halls at industrial establishments and rural villages.

There are scores of big modernly-equipped hospitals in cities and hundreds of hospitals in rural villages.

Kangwon Province is noted for its many scenic spots.

Inner Kumgang and outer Kumgang of Mt. Kumgang-san, a world renowned scenic spot, present a picturesque scene with its many peaks and valleys including Manmulsang (myriad-shaped rocks), many falls including the Kuryong falls and ponds, thick forests and various plants. Also magnificent is the view of Haekumgang well harmonized with the blue water of the East Sea. There are Samilpo of outer Kumgang and Chongsokjong of Haekumgang well known for their scenic beauty.

It is said from olden times that before seeing Mt. Kumgang-san one should not speak about the beauty of mountains and rivers.

Natural resources are also abundant in Kangwon Province.

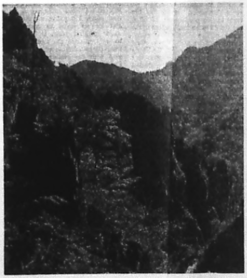
There are over 40 kinds of precious underground resources including non-ferrous and ferrous metals and non-metals.

In Kangwon Province situated in the boundary between the south temperate and north temperate floral zones, there are over 1,300 kinds of plants including Kumgang Kuksu tree and wangjebikkot, which can be seen in no other place of the world than Mt. Kumgang-san.

There are also various kinds of animals in the province with many mountains. Among them are wild boars, roe deer, musk deer, water-deer, weasels, leopards, foxes and other mammals.

The coastal waters of the East Sea and rivers and lakes in the province abound with various kinds of fishes.

All this helps towards making Kangwon Province a place good to live in.



Mt. Kumgang-san in Kangwon Province is one of the most beautiful scenic spots in the world.

√

Developing Transportation of DPRK

The 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea continued on June 14 and 15.

As the reporter and speakers pointed out, a solid material foundation had been laid for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of centralized transport and container transport with the construction of a large number of concentrated freight depots, extensive production of electric locomotives, heavy-duty wagons, loading and unloading machines and various containers and electrification of longer railway lines than have been electrified in the period of the Six-Year Plan in two years following the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

It is an important task today to mordernize transport. The workers of the DPRK are promoting the modernization of transport and increasing the carrying capacities markedly. Railway electrification is being completed swiftly, automation of the railways furthered, and the loading and unloading operations mechanized.

In the field of transport the policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication, and container transport—is thoroughly implemented, and rail, motor and water transport developed simultaneously.

This year the country is pushing ahead with the railway electrification, reinforce the railway lines, boost the production of electric locomotives and freight waggons and thus further increase the railway transport capacity.

A project for the electrification of the Singsongchon-Changsang Railway section in South Pyongan Province, and the electification of the industrial railway to the Kumya Coal Mine in South Hamgyong Province have been successfully completed.

The electrification of the Sinanju-Huichon railway section extending over 100 kilometres was completed.

The electrification of the Paekdusan Youth Railway Line was completed.

The Kilju-Hyesan line extending more than 140 kilometres and the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon line extending above 100 kilometres were switched over to electric traction and the Sinanju-Huichon line has been electrified.

The large-scale long-distance belt conveyers were built in many places. The 4.6 kilometre long belt conveyer from a mining district of the mine to an island on the sea was built in 1975. In 1978, a spare self-propelled belt conveyer to link two islands was built, through which the muck dike stretched to an island above 4 kilometres off the shore and now another dike over 700 metres long is stretching toward another island.

The 6-kilometre long large-scale underground belt conveyer linking the Haeju Cement Factory with Haeju Port and other belt conveyers at various places are displaying their efficiency to the full.

A large-scale long distance belt conveyer was built on the Ryongdang Beach on the West Sea. This 1,120 metre belt conveyer links the Haeju Cement Factory with Haeju Port. The DPRK looks out on the sea on the three sides and has many rivers, so it has taken the course of developing water transport on a wide scale by building many large cargo boats. To build many large modern cargo boats and develop sea transport is of great significance in making foreign trade multilateral.

Last year, the Chongjin Shipyard launched one more 14,000 ton cargo ships "Tumangang." The ship "Tumangang," together with other 14,000 ton cargo ship suchs as "Wangjaesan" and "Osandok" built by the shipyard, will play a big role in the development of foreign trade.

The Haeju Port has been turned into a more modernized trade port with the recent completion of the wharf expansion project and the Nampo also is being largely expanded.

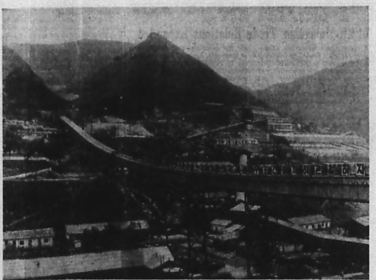
The Nampo Shipyard (S. Hwanghae Prov.) built and launced 20,000 ton cargo ship "Yonpungho."

The railway transport workers are renewing the technical and economic indices in all work by raising the level of mechanization in loading and unloading work and applying advanced methods in the repair of waggons. Especially, they found the key to a new upswing in the railway transport in increasing the portion of centralized transport in a big way, firmly establishing the unitary commanding system.

The construction of the express highways between Pyongyang and Wonsan and between Pyongyang and Nampo, was completed.

Last year, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory produced a newly-styled electric locomotive "Juche-ho".

This year big efforts are bent for transport in the country with a 20 percent increase in the investment in this domain above last year, electric traction will be introduced in 400 km sections including the Kowon-Pongsan and Sinsongchon-Changsan sections.



A large long-distance belt conveyer of the Komdok Mine transporting iron ores to a ore-dressing plant.

Intensified Crackdown on Dissidents; Kim Dae Jung Walked Away

The south Korean authorities on June 11 walked Kim Dae Jung, permanent adviser to the New Democratic Party and former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, to the Seoul district prosecution on the charge of the "violation of emergency decree," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

They fell upon him, taking issue with his speech at a meeting organised by personages of the New Democratic Party toward the end of May and his tape-recorded speech at a "forum on the human rights" held in Seoul on June 7.

At these meetings Kim Dae Jung criticized the authorities' policy of suppression of human rights and called upon the democratic forces to pool their strength.

Earlier, on May 31, the south Korean authorities put him under house arrest for several hours at the house of the president of the New Democratic Party by mobilizing a large police force and have subjected him to a closer watch and harsher persecution.

Kim Dae Jung had been under house arrest before being taken to the Seoul district prosecution.

Rodong Sinmun

The world people see that with Carter's visit to south Korea at hand the south Korean authorities are busy sealing up the activities of the political dissidents and blocking the righteous advance of the people at the point of the bayonet, says Rodong Sinmun, (organ of the CC of the WPK) Jun. 13, in an commentator article.

The article headlined "Suppression of Human Rights Cannot Get Rid of the Crisis of the Rule" points out that the south Korean authorities arrested on June 11 more than 10 family members of political prisoners, walked Kim Dae Jung again to the prosecution and interrogated him and took to a police station scores of students among those who held a demonstration when they were barred from attending a "seminar on human rights."

It says:

It is an unpardonable and accursed action to brandish bayonets at random against political dissidents, patriotic people and young students and harshly trample underfoot even the elementary human rights of people for gratifying a personal lust for power.

To cover up their fascist nature, the south Korean authorities never failed to advocate "democracy" when they opened their mouth and resorted to such crafty tricks as the burlesque of "releasing detainees." But, the recent suppression once again showed the world that they are the violators of human rights, stranglers of democracy and fascist dictators and south Korea is an area devoid of human rights and a "graveyard of democracy."

Noting that the south Korean authorities try to stay on in power indefinitely in suppressing the people, the article goes on:

It was precisely for this purpose that the "*yusin* system," a barbarous fascist system without precedent in history, was set up and the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other unheard-of draconic laws and such murderous repressive decrees as "emergency decrees" were invoked to crack down upon the people and impose submission and death upon them.

As the crisis of their rule grows serious, the south Korean authorities become more vicious in their suppression of the people.

They have been landed in a new predicament by the persistent struggle of the south Korean people who demand the abolition of the "*yusin* system" which has deprived them of all their political rights and brought nothing but the greatest hardships of living and by the continued struggle of the people in south Korea and abroad against the scheduled south Korean tour of the U.S. President and the struggle of the world's progressive people denouncing the south Korean authorities' persecution of Kim Dae Jung and demanding his reinstatement to his original status.

The article further says:

As long as the policy of suppressing human rights is not renounced in south Korea, the people's struggle against it will continue. The harsher the repression of the people, the more relentless their struggle against it.

The south Korean authorities are now intensifying the suppression of the people, while totally sealing up the progressive press. But, the struggle of the people is gaining in strength with each passing day.

They must stop at once their suppression of human rights going against the desire of the people and the demand of times.

The "emergency decree" and all other fascist evil laws must be abolished, the illegally imprisoned and persecuted patriotic people, personages of various strata and young students be set free unconditionally and Kim Dae Jung be reinstated to his original status.

(KCNA)

日本社会
飛鳥田一雄
今正一
地下鉄汚職徹底糾弾、岸
金大中事件見直し要求街頭演説

Asukata Ichio, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, spoke to passers-by from a sound truck in downtown Tokyo. His party led the van of a nationwide campaign to demand the review of the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

Diet Investigation Team to Be Sent to Seoul

A SUPRAPARTISAN DELEGATION of Japanese parliamentarians will be sent to Seoul to investigate the 1973 kidnapping of south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung by the "KCIA" from Tokyo.

The decision to send the investigation team was made at a meeting of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee held on Jun. 14. At the meeting, the committee decided to continue its probe into the abduction case even during the recess of the Diet session, which ended on the 14th.

Shionoya Kazuo, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said that he hoped the investigation team would be able to meet Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam who was recently elected president of the New Democratic Party, the No.1 south Korean opposition party.

The suprapartisan investigators are expected to be sent right before or after U.S. President Carter's visit to Seoul on Jun.29 in the wake of his attendance at the Tokyo summit.

The committee also discussed the possibility of establishing a sub-committee to investigate the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping.

OVER 20 JAPANESE ORGANISATIONS including the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Tokyo District Council of Trade Unions and the National Council for the Normalisation of Japan-Korea relations agreed upon struggling to uncover the dark adhesion between Japan and south Korea surrounding the Kim Dae Jung case and have it justly settled.

This was made public at a press conference called by Kawakami Tamio, Director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, critic Aochi Shin and representatives of various organisations and prominent figures on Jun 5.

Aochi and others made speeches at the press conference.

They held in unison that the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case must be made clear and called upon the people of broad strata to join in the struggle for this.

Meanwhile a meeting was held in Tokyo on June 8 to demand the re-examination of the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung case and reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original status.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Takazawa Torao, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, Utsunomiya Tokuma, independant member of the House of Representatives, Yagi Kansaku, Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), and other prominent personages of various circles.

The speakers denounced the Japan-south Korea fusion over the Kim Dae Jung case and called for a vigorous struggle to break it.

The Socialist Party kicked off a street campaign on Jun. 6, in an effort to arouse the Japanese into a nation-wide movement for the review of the conservative government's ambiguous settlement of the abduction incident with Seoul in 1975.

On Jun. 13, Asukata Ichio, chairman of the party, called from a sound truck in downtown Tokyo upon Tokyoites to join in the nation-wide movement.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN prominent Japanese personages of various circles including critic Fujishima Udai and lawyer Ozaki Susumu jointly presented on Jun. 7 to the Diet a request demanding the formation of a "special committee for probing into the Kim Dae Jung case" for the clarification of the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case and for its fair settlement.

The request said that not only the Japanese Government but also the Diet is responsible for the just solution of the Kim Dae Jung case.

It stressed that a special committee for a thorough probe into the Kim Dae Jung case should be formed to make public its truth to the people and settle it at an early date.

Wall Street Fleeces S. Korea

Gulf Oil Corp. and Union Oil Co. of California on Apr. 18 notified Seoul of their decision to hike the oil price 18 to 23% a barrel, with their commissions included, as from Apr. 1.

This would require south Korea additionally to pay some 100 million dollars to the major oil firms, according to a south Korean economic journal.

Their notification came as a result of the Mar. 27 OPEC decision to raise the oil price 9% as from Apr. 1, following the Iranian revolution. In an effort to lessen their increasing burdens, the world's major oil firms are unilaterally imposing higher prices upon clients like south Korea.

Today, oil is a vital energy source for south Korea, which completely relies on imports. Last year, south Korea imported a total of 167 million barrels worth 2.16 billion dollars. This year, its imports are expected to reach 197 million barrels. For this, south Korea will have to pay about 2.9-3 billion dollars due to the oil price hike, although this year's figure was originally set at 2.5 billion dollars.

Under Seoul's long-term energy supply-demand program (1977-1981), the share of oil in south Korea's total energy demand is envisaged to reach nearly 60% by the final year. In 1961, it remained at only 8.1% and increased to 46.2% in 1970.

The question is that oil distribution in south Korea has been completely monopolized by multinational major oil firms, especially Americans. South Korea's energy is totally dependent on them. They have taken full advantage of their monopoly of oil distribution to control the south Korean economy and make super-profits.

In order to extort more profits from south Korea, American oil distributors have led Seoul to convert its energy source to oil from coal, which is abundant in south Korea. As a result, south Korea's industrial infrastructure has been reorganized with oil as the basic energy. Today, south Korea's key industries—machine building, electric, chemical and transportation—completely depend on imported oil.

What is more, American corporations virtually control the oil refining industry of south Korea.

Three south Korea-U.S. joint ventures have been set up in oil refining—"Taehan Oil Incorporation" connected with Gulf, "Kyongin Energy" under the wing of Union Oil and "Honam Refinery" allied with Caltex. In addition, these major oil firms set up 73 agencies and are running 1,340 gas stations across south Korea. Through this network, oil is distributed to south Korean consumers, including industrialists, with prices decided unilaterally. Thereby, the American oil distributors gain multiple profits in south Korea.

Even the joint ventures are actually under the control of the Americans. An oil refinery built by Gulf in Ulsan can be cited as an example.

In the initial stage of its construction, Gulf already had a 25% share of its total stocks, enough for Gulf to exercise every right of management in the joint venture. By reinvesting its profits, Gulf increased its equity up to 3/4 of the joint venture.

In addition, Gulf posted an American as a vice-president of the Ulsan refinery. The American executive is empowered to supervise its business as a whole—management, employment, purchasing, sales and administration, and issue any instruction he likes.

These days, oil prices are on the steady increase, particularly in south Korea. The World's major oil firms set the prices for south Korea extremely higher than the international marketing price. For example, the gasoline price is three times, and the kerosene price 2-3 times higher.

Among other things, the remittance of profits by the American companies have increased constantly. According to a south Korean daily, Gulf and Caltex alone remitted a total of some 60 million dollars to the United States between 1964 and 1977. The figure accounts for 143% of their gross investments.

While the oil firms are earning huge profits in south Korea, the south Korean economy has been thrown into a more serious crisis. It is the south Korean people who are most seriously victimized by Wall Street and the compradors.

South Korea suffered a trade deficit of 1,064 million dollars in the first quarter of this year, a more than three-fold increase from the 264 million dollars for the same period of last year.

Last year, south Korea recorded a huge trade deficit amounting to 2,349 million dollars, a sharp increase from the 1977 figure of 764 million dollars.

Against this background, inflation is galloping in south Korea. It is speculated that the annual inflation rate will hit 20% this year. Last year, it recorded a 14.4% advance, according to an official announcement.

Consequently, prices are ever soaring. South Korea's consumer price index rose 1.8 percentage point in March from February to 162.8, and stood 16.2% higher than March, 1978.

Under the circumstances, the poor-rich gap is further widening in south Korea. In a report on human rights made public on Apr. 27, the Geneva-based World Council of Churches referred to south Korea as follows:

"There is a connection between the human rights situation and the process of economic growth in south Korea, where a favorable investment climate was created by low wages, worsening working conditions, denial of labor rights and the general repression of the people.

"These conditions were encouraged by the big multinational corporations of the United States and Japan, which have substantial investments in the area.

"The rights of laborers, farmers and consumers are sacrificed in favour of foreign corporations and industrialists to achieve the government's supreme goal of quick economic growth."

Indisputably, the impoverishment of the south Korean people is of a structural nature caused by south Korean economy's dependence upon foreign capital.

The so-called "economic growth" benefits only the privileged—the ruling circles and compradors—and foreign monopolies. To the contrary, the ordinary people are more harshly exploited and reduced to extreme poverty.

Since south Korea is not economically independent, Seoul's preach of "economic growth" is nothing but a phony.

Dissident Leaders Oppose Carter's S. Korea Visit

On May .1, Yun Po Son, Ham Sok Hon and Kim Dae Jung opposing the U.S. President's visit to south Korea, issued a statement in the name of the "National Union for Democracy and National Reunification."

Follows the full text of the statement:

We express as follows our indignation at infringement upon human rights, our determined attitude toward Carter's visit to south Korea, and our demand to President Pak for his action to break the deadlock in the present condition.

The present condition of infringement upon human rights.

Since March 1, illegal acts of house detention, abduction, shadowing and surveillance have been committed more frequently than ever before.

These illegal acts have been committed against us, three men, several hundreds of Fathers, priests, scholars, writers, journalists, students, ordinary religious and democratic personages. To commit these illegal acts, many intelligence agents and police were mobilized and funds from the national treasury were wasted. What grieves us and makes us indignant is the fact in the meantime barbarous acts had been carried out by KCIA agents, police and prison gurds. Since Apr. 19, in Seoul prison, murderous torture has been committed against more than 30 students and violence done to them.

Riot police beat workers at the YH wig factory who were waging a peaceful sit-down struggle. Suspects and defendants of "Christian Academy case" were brutally tortured.

In Pusan, ex-KCIA agents comitted horrible torture against suspects involved in our "National Union case". Denial of suspects' right to silence, prohibition of suspects' meeting with lawyers and families before prosecutors' investigation, the taking of records of talks between lawyers and defendants, shortening of meeting time of suspects with families—these acts all illegal under the present laws, have been frequently committed.

We can't repress our indignation at the barbarous human rights' infringement. This country has now turned into lawless anarchy, not even a "yusin system" or "emergency decree" system.

However, we, who are forced to live in a lawless state in which even evil laws are not observed are miserable rather than unfortunate.

We, who value freedom and human rights most and are ready to sacrifice anything for the interests of the nation, could not remain silence and overlook these facts, and have indicted those responsile for them.

We think those responsible for the crime should be punished sternly. We will struggle to the last in cooperation with all democratic citizens who value human rights and freedom lest these barbarous acts should be condoned in future.

On Carter's visit to south Korea

It is reported that Carter is planning to visit south Korea, who declared the human rights issue was a key to American foreign policy. Carter's visit to south Korea is not a matter which is up to him and not a question to be discussed by us.

We think that our human rights and the restoration of democracy should be won by our own efforts and sacrifice and we have no idea of relying upon any external forces.

However, we who have believed that his human rights policy is a monumental to U.S. policy after the W.W.II and that the destinies of the U.S. and other capitalist countries depend on it and have supported and welcomed this policy, can't but feel anxious and disappoint to hear his plan to visit south Korea.

In this country, owing to the "emergency decrees" that have continued for over four years, the fundamental freedoms of the people have been severely suppressed.

Several hundreds of democratic persons are arrested owing to their demand for restoration of human rights, and in particular, of late, vicious infringement on human rights has been repeated as above mentioned.

How can we welcome him sincerely, who is going to visit south Korea at this juncture at the invitation of the government which supresses us so severely.

Moreover we have neither the freedom of speech and the press nor that of assembly and political activities to welcome him. We remember clearly from our past experiences that the U.S. President's visit to south Korea resulted only in supporting the dictatorial politics of south Korea and the Pak government made the best use of such a visit for justifying his dictatorship.

Several thousands of people were arrested under the "yusin system" and have waged strenuous struggles in defiance of all sorts of suppression.

We are greatly concerned that if Carter's coming visit to south Korea might deal a decisive blow at the democracy and human rights of this country, far from his real intention.

Our demand to President Pak

Our fundamental demand is for abolition of the "yusin system" and restoration of democracy. However, we, in the present tensed situation in which rights are severely suppressed, first of all, make the following demand to President Pak and urge him to take immediate measures to meet our demands.

First; we demand that President Pak assume responsibility for the above-mentioned human rights suppression and investigate thoroughly high-ranking and low-ranking officials responsible for it and arrest and punish them sternly at once.

Secondly; we demand that the "emergency decrees" be abolished, which have lasted long enough to violate even the "yusin constitution", and that the fundamental freedoms of the people be guaranteed.

The present dictatorial system prevents the people from taking pride in living in this country and makes them wonder why they should defend "national security" at the cost of their lives. The situation surrounding us is such that we live in a new era of cooperation among the U.S., Japan and China. It is a fact that at no other time of the past is peace in the Korean peninsula being assured firmly.

Nevertheless, the present regime upholding the outdated cold-war theory and binding the people with chains on the pretext of "national security" are detested by all sensible people and these acts of the regime are causing protests among the people and its miserable international isolation.

Thirdly, we demand that all the democratic figures arrested in violation of "emergency decrees" or other laws be released. Why does demanding democracy constitute a crime in a country where democracy is supposed to be? Why does a person who insisted he was no communist join the Communist Party in a country where anti-communism is upheld?

Moreover, at present, the "National Union" which started its activities with the aim of restoring democracy and the country's reunification has been suppressed throughout the country. If this is the case, does that mean that this "government" has given up democracy and reunification?

We can't help demanding that President Pak put an end to absurdity and tragedy as quickly as possible.

Conclusion

We have now many proposals and countermeasures regarding the general political situation of the country. But, we would like to state our views on it later on another occasion because today we have the above very urgent problems before us.

May 1, 1979.

National Union for Democracy and National Reunification
Chairmen; Yun Po Son, Ham Sok Hon, Kim Dae Jung

Kim Dae Jung told the press of his horrible experience at his residence in Seoul, after he was narrowly released by his kidnappers.

S. Korean Proposal on Kim Exit Revealed

Seoul proposed in August, 1973 that Washington allow Kim Dae Jung to enter the United States on condition that he refrain from political activities in the country, it was revealed by declassified secret State Department documents on Jun. 15. According to the secret documents, then Washington had rejected the south Korean proposal.

According to the Washington-based U.S. Asia News Co. which obtained and published the secret documents, Richard Sneider, then U.S. deputy Assistant Secretary of State, prepared the documents on the basis of his meeting with Kim Dong Jo, then south Korean ambassador to the U.S., held on Aug. 29, 1973. The documents had been classified by the State Department.

Sneider warned Seoul not to repress political activities in south Korea. He quoted Kim Dong Jo as saying at the meeting that "Seoul is in a dilemma because south Korea will be subject to severe criticism if it keeps Kim Dae Jung in Seoul, and if he is allowed to go to the United States, he will criticize the south Korean government freely."

Then, the ambassador asked if the U.S. could issue an entry visa to the south Korean opposition leader on condition that he refrain from political activities in the U.S., according to the documents.

The State Department official told the south Korean ambassador that the U.S. administration would not be able to accept such a condition.

The secret documents also disclosed that State Department officials proposed deportation of "KCIA" agents from the U.S. and restraints on its activities in the country.

Adopted Children Maltreated Abroad

Children are the hope of the future and a precious treasure. It is the duty for the state and society to protect them and bring them up as reliable members of society. However the south Korean authorites are "selling" precious children to overseas as sons and daughters adopted by foreigners. They are sold overseas via Japan from the Tokyo International Airport at Narita.

They are subjected to unspeakable humiliation, contempt and hunger, eventually fall ill and die before they become adults.

Follow glimpses of their miserable condition.

BEATEN AND CRIPPLED FOR LIFE

According to Seoul newspaper dated May 15, the number of south Korean children who have been sold to foreign countries has reached a total of more than 40,000—about 30,000 to the U.S., about 10,000 to various countries of Europe. They are reportedly suffering from humiliation and contempt by those who speak different languages, and have different manners and color of the skin. They have no opportunity to work after growing up in the white-dominated society.

Moreover, subjected to vicious kinds of humiliation, many of them become victims of tragedies.

An example is the three brothers and sisters who were sold to the Jonsons in California of the U.S.A. They were born into a poor family in Seoul, lost their parents in childhood. They were eking out their living, selling newspapers and chewing gums until unfortunately they were sold to the U.S. six years ago. In the Jonson family they were deprived even of their names and were forced to change them into American ones. The young brothers were forced to do slavish work in hunger and rags, from the first day when they were taken there. Sometimes in the dark warehouse where they lived they groaned for fatigue and pain caused by their toil.

Two hounds in his house had enough meat and white bread to eat while they were given each only a slice of bread like thin paper. Moreover the maids in his house beat them so often, saying that they didn't work well or follow their instructions. They thought they could no longer live in that condition, and finally tried to escape from this house on Apr. 12, 1976, but failed, then, they were severely knocked about by the master.

The severe punishment has crippled the youngest brother for life. The fact that the youngest brother weighed only 28 kilograms, is enough to show how severely they suffered from humiliation, heavy work and hunger.

TAKEN TO AMERICAN HOMES IN OKINAWA

According to the French newspaper "Le Monde" dated Sep. 7, 1978, a certain Frank took Kim Sun Ja (eight-years old) and Kim Sun Dong (four-years old) to his home four years ago on the pretext of adopting them and committed the vicious act of beating them every day. As a result, they came to suffer from morbid fear and mental distraction. This terrible fact, known to the public through the school they attended, has developed into a big social problem.

The fact has been revealed that south Korean children from five or six months old to four or five years were illegally taken to the homes of American soldiers in Okinawa.

A four-years old girl who was taken from south Korea to an American home suffered from aphasia owing to a sudden change of the environment and finally was forsaken by the foster parents. (Akahata, Mar. 14, 1977)

Further, the fact has also been disclosed that Mi Hwa (then nine-years old), the daughter of Jong Shi Hak (46 years-old) who lived in Hak San-dong, Pohang city of North Kyongsang Province, was abducted by a scamp and was recently taken to the U.S. as an adopted daughter who suffers from all sorts of misfortunes (Tonga Ilbo, May 17, 1979)

Owing to the "deceptive policy" of the south Korean authorities, south Korean children who have been sold to foreign countries are obliged to lead a miserable life not worthy of a human being without any guarantee of freedom. The south Korean authorities must immediately stop this shameful human traffic.

10,000 Masanites Demonstrate against Pollution

More than ten thousand citizens of Masan demonstrated across the city on May 27, carrying placards and streams reading, "Against Pollution!" It was the first demonstration held by south Korean people to demand effective measures against ever-worsening pollution in south Korea.

Today, Masan Bay facing the South Sea is extremely polluted thougth it was once famed of its scenic beauty and clear waters. The contamination of the bay is said to have become serious particularly since the emergence of the "Masan free export zone" along the bay.

The south Korean authorities have invited foreign manufacturers' factories to the "free export zone," offering favourable conditions—exemption from tax and cheap labour force. Accordingly, they are not prohibited from discharging waste directly into the bay, so that no preventive measures are taken.

In protest against the authorities' irresponsible attitude toward deteriorating pollution, Masanites are determined to launch a broad-based civic movement against pollution.

Pollution is widespread today throughout south Korea under the anti-popular rule of the Pak Jung Hi regime.

According to statistics made public by the "ministry of health and social affairs" last February, air pollution is particularly serious in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Taegu, Masan, Ulsan, Ryochon and other major south Korean cities.

The average air pollution in Seoul, Pusan and Inchon was 0.047-0.049 ppm as of the end of 1978, higher than 0.04 ppm, a permissible level by the environmental standards of Japan.

A fact-finding survey on air pollution conducted last December by the institute for the study of industrial administration, the volume of discharged air pollution-causing substances grew 15 times in 10 years from 1965 to 1975, and is estimated to be 30 times by 1980.

River is also seriously contaminated by waste. In an upper stream of the Han-gang River, deformed fishes were found on Mar. 19. It was the first time that deformed fishes were found in the upper stream of the river, which runs through the heart of Seoul, since 1976 when malformed fishes contaminated by heavy metals were angled in the down-stream.

Korea—Lovely Land

Yaksandongdae

Korea abounds in beautiful mountains rising high or low in chains including the northernmost Paekdu-san, Kumgang-san, Taebeak-san and the southernmost Halla-san on Cheju-do Island, and crystal-clear rivers and streams and is full of scenic wonders along the coastline thousands of *ri* (one *ri* equals 500 meters) long. So it is called a lovely land of 3,000 *ri* from ancient times.

Yaksandongdae is a mountain well known for its superb beauty. It rises on the Kuryonggang Stream (about 120 km long), a triburary of the limpid Chongchon-gang River.

This mountain runs from north to south along the east side of the stream. It covers an area of 280 square kilometres and is 490 metres above the sea. But it looks high and magnificent since to the southwest a plain stretches out far and wide to the west coast and it itself is made up of sheer cliffs.

The beautiful fantastic cliffs called Hakbyoru perform wonder of the mountain's scenic wonders.

The cliffs are an epitome of the beauty of the mountain. They, long worn by the weather, soar over a hundred metres high into the sky and pines and flowering trees grow, striking their roots deeply into the crevices of rocks.

A fine prospect spreads around the cliffs.

To the southwest they afford a complete view of wide stretches of fertile fields, crisscrosses of irrigation channels, cozy modern farm villages and hills planted with orchards yielding a great abundance of fruits. To the north come in sight the high peaks of the majestic Myohyang range and within calling distance flows the limpid Kuryong-gang Stream, glistening in the sun, along the bank shelterbelt. To the east they command a basin and you can see there among pine trees many old remains, plus the old walls that run along the undulating mountain back.

The Korean ancestors built the impregnable fortress in the early 15th century, availing themselves of the favourable lay of the mountain, and repelled the Khitan army 100,000 strong, demonstrating their resourcefulness and matchless bravery.

The old fortress still preserves old buildings showing the superb architecture of the Korean people in the periods of the Koryo and Li dynasties such as the Puksugumun and Nammun fort gates and the Ryuksung-jong pavilion and the Chonjusa and Soun-sa temples, etc. The scenery of the Hakbyoru cliffs is so fascinating that even a crane is said to have stopped to enjoy it and left with a touch of deep sadness. There is a strange rock on a ridge a little off south of the cliffs. It is called the Kobuk (turtle) Rock because it looks like a loving couple of sitting turtles.

Legend has it that once upon a time nine dragons living in the Kuryonggang Stream went up to the heaven but two of them badly missed the beautiful scenery and came down, changed into turtles and lived there until they died to turn into a rock.

Besides, the mountain abounds in fantastic rocks and crags, and in pine, maple, oak, benzoin and other trees and flowering shrubs such as azalea and magnolia. It works scenic wonders every season.

In spring it is spread with beautiful azalea blossoming in clouds of splendour; in autumn it is aflame with crimson maples and makes people feel as if they were in a fairyland; no less inviting are the Hakbyoru cliffs in summer which offer the sweat-drying cool shade of the green trees; and in winter snowscape is attractive as well.

In the mountain grow medicinal plants of over 200 species including white platycodon. It is rare that so many kinds of plants grow in such a small mountain.

It was named Yaksandongdae in the Koryo period. It meant a mountain producing a great wealth of medicinal herbs east of a town called Muju.

As you have seen above, it is known for its scenic beauty and rich natural resources as well as for the historic remains which show the people's resourcefulness and bravery.

During the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, it was used as a pleasure resort for the exploiting classes. Many historic and cultural remains and the old walls were badly destroyed and flowering trees felled at random, and it turned bleak.

It was only thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader that after liberation it restored its beauty as a scenic spot beloved by the Korean people.

One day in the autumn of 1949 more than 300 school children were on their excursion in the mountain crimson with maples.

They had the great honour of meeting with President Kim Il Sung on the mountain ridge whom they had been longing to see even in a dream.

He sat among them and listened to their songs. He said it was very good for them to climb mountains to observe their country's nature and train their bodies and told them in detail how to protect and make more beautiful the mountain famed for its scenic beauty from old times.

He remarked that it was a beautiful mountain with many historic remains and it was noted especially for its azaleas, and instructed to protect every tree and flower well and repair and keep well historic remains to hand them down to posterity.

True to his teachings, the local people and pupils protected and tended well animals and plants and other natural features in the mountain and restored historic remains to their original state.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader it, like all other scenic spots of the DPRK, bade an eternal farewell to its pre-liberation look and restored its beauty.

Flowers of all colours, woods in luxuriant verdure, fantastic rocks and old walls find themselves in a pleasing ensemble and look just like a picture, and birds merrily warble incessantly, chiming in with the pheasants squawking in bushes. Visitors to the mountain feel high pride and boundless happiness from living in this land under the guidance of the great leader.

Yaksandongdae is famous for its beautiful azalea.

The high peaks of the majestic Myohyang range

Brief Korean History (17)

Economic Development of Koryo in 11th Century

Around the middle of the 11th century, Koryo developed productive forces on a large scale, restoring from damage done in the 30-year war with Khitan. Land reclamation and improved farming implements and plant breeding raised the output of rice, wheat, beans and foxtail millet.

Together with the agricultural development, handicraft industry also prospered.

Household industry by peasants produced flax and silk textiles, mats and wicker containers and baskets; specialized handicraft industry, iron farm implements, porcelains, paper, writing materials; and government-controlled handicraft industry, various kinds of arms, gold and silver articles, lacquer ware, mother-of-pearl work and porcelains in large quantities. Generally speaking, products of Koryo were good in quality. Especially, porcelains, paper, and ink made during the Koryo period were well known in the world in these days.

As a result of the development of agriculture and handicraft industry, markets developed in Kaesong and local cities. Markets gradually became larger in scale and in number. Agricultural products and handicraft products were exchanged in markets. Many merchants set up stores at large cities, including the capital.

After the 11th century, big merchants set up stores with such signs as "Yongtong", "Kwangdok," "Hungson" and "Tongsang." These merchants supplied the feudal state with necessary goods. In exchange, they were allowed to enjoy monopoly right in the sale of commodities in the capital; silk textiles, handicrafts, marine products, drugs, agricultural products, gold and other metal articles were sold at their stores.

Merchants travelling between local cities and villages were active in these days. The feudal government issued a regulation concerning weights and measures in 1040 in order to control commerce and strengthen tax collection.

In 1097, the feudal state made copper coins called "Haedong tongbo" and "Tongguk tongbo" and silver coins, too.

Unified weights and measures and metal coins helped activate goods distribution. Coins were not used in general but only for foreign trade.

In the mid-11th century, Koryo's foreign trade was more active than ever before. Koryo's foreign relations were good in general, after the Khitan aggressor army was repulsed in three times.

Koryo built a 1,000-ri wall in the northern area (from Hunghwajin at the mouth of the Amrok River to Chongpyong on the east coast) in 12 years from 1033 in order to strengthen the fortifications.

In accordance with the strengthened economy and defense capability, surrounding states began active approaches to Koryo. Thus, from the middle of the 11th century, Koryo conducted trade with Sung, Khitan, Juchen, Japan and even with Arabia. Many foreigners visited Kaesong, the capital of Koryo, and a guest house capable of accommodating several hundreds people was built.

Foreign trade was active especially with Sung. In the latter half of the 11th century, private foreign trade developed in a large scale as well as government-level trade.

In these days, Koryo had advanced technology for shipbuilding and navigation and people of Koryo could reach Mingchou at the mouth of the Yantze River across the West Sea in a week.

Koryo exported to Sung ginseng, gold and silver articles, sulphur, fur, silk textiles, paper, porcelains and imported silk, drugs, books from it.

Koryo also conducted active trade with Juchen and Khitan. Several hundred merchants came from Juchen every month and exchanged horses and furs with grain, textiles and porcelains.

In the latter part of the 11th century, Japanese merchants often visited Koryo. They exchanged oranges, marine products, copper and sulphur with silk and handicrafts and ginseng.

In 1023, 1025 and 1040, over 200 Arabian merchants visited Koryo with drugs, spices, cloth and took back home Koryo's silk.

The prestige of Koryo was high. Koryo merchants visited neighboring countries and other foreign countries. Foreign missions and merchants visited Koryo. Kaegyong flourished as an international trading city.

The estuaries of the Raesong and Rimjin rivers flourished as trading ports. **(To be continued)**

Do You Know ?

Changgo

Changgo is a drum belonging to the Korean national percussion instruments. At first it was called Yogo and used as a major rhythm instrument in a concert in the Koguryo period (Koguryo was the first feudal state that existed in Korea between the 1st century B.C. and 668 A.D.).

The drum consists of an hourglass-like hollow cylinder with skin heads of different thickness stretched over two ends. Its skin heads are beaten with a palm and a stick in playing.

The left thick skin head is called pukpyon and the right thin skin head chaepyon. The former produces lowtoned and soft but booming sound and the latter is high-toned and resilient sound.

The drum is played in various ways. The two heads are beaten simultaneously or one of them is beaten, and these two methods are alternated according to musical notes. Tones are adjusted by tightening or loosening cords attached to the skin heads.

Playing the role of two drums, changgo beats out rich tunes of the national music, making expressions of musical pieces vivid.

It is now widely used as an essential rhythm instrument in the concert of the national music, and it is immensely popular with the Korean people as it is closely linked with their life.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (9)

Kim Il Sung University

Kim Il Sung University tops the DPRK's network of 158 universities and about 500 higher technical and engineering schools. These schools of higher learning have so far produced some one million intellectuals who are now playing a key role in all the areas of national life. Another one million are enrolled at these schools. This year the university will meet the 33rd anniversary of its foundation on October 10 to come.

It has 12 faculties such as history, philosophy, Korean literature, foreign literature, the economy, law, physics mathematics, engineering, chemistry, biogeography and geology. Its total enrolment is 15,000. This institute stands on the site of 500,000 square metres with a total floor space of 1,500,000 square metres. Attached to the school is a giant library which contains 2,000,000 books, with 1,200 seats, and its tallest buildings are a 22-storeyed building No. 1 and a 100-metre building No. 2. Besides, there are a science hall, a museum, a printing house, a practice farm, a practice factory, dormitories and a hospital. School building No. 3 and No. 4 are currently under construction.

The university's curriculum emphasizes a balanced combination of study and exercises, theory and practice, study and productive labour, and study and social activities.

Every class is normally composed of one professor and a small number of students.

The university accepts those who pass a two-week entrance examination, on the recommendation of high schools. **(To be continued)**

Legend

Brick Burner I Sa Dal (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The blood of all spectators boiled with indignation with the rulers.

For ten long years they had worked under the whip of the ruthless superintendents and they had not been allowed to visit even their parents, wives and children starving to death.

The chief superintendent was seized with fear. He was afraid of their revolt.

But he could not cancel his order and commanded the executioners to kill only I Sa Dal.

A vicious executioner lifted up his sharp-edged sword and brought it down on I Sa Dal's neck with all his strength. But his neck was not cut and the sword snapped into two pieces. I Sa Dal shielded the sword with the reddish purple brick.

He did this twice. But no damage was done to the brick.

At this sight, the deputy chief superintendent offered in whisper to the chief superintendent not to kill I Sa Dal but to set him free to let him go on making even such bricks and prevent a riot.

The chief superintendent accepted his offer and stopped I Sa Dal's execution and set him free from the court.

At this news Noul Agi ran up to I Sa Dal.

For a while they could not recognize each other. Their hair had grown white like silver.

For ten years Noul Agi had not seen I Sa Dal even once while he had been working on coral-bricks. She had arranged a place for prayer service in front of the Sonnyo Rock in Mt. Taesong and prayed God every night to make I Sa Dal's bricks glow. But help had not come from God. She had heard sad news of her lover's failure more than 1,000 times. In the meantime her hair had turned milk-white and his face had been full of wrinkles.

The news of I Sa Dal's execution came upon her like a thunderbolt. Her sweet dream of quitting the court and living freely with I Sa Dal was crushed to pieces.

She did not want to live any longer.

She had decided to slip off her wooden shoes on the edge of a quiet flower pond in the Taesongsan walls and drown herself in it at the moment of her lover's death.

It was quite unexpected that I Sa Dal's death sentence was cancelled and their hope had come true.

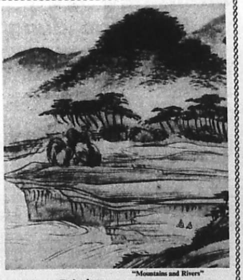
I Sa Dal knew her first. But he could not address her and only shed tears. Noul Agi said to her lover, drying her tears: "My dear, as we are freed from slavery, I shall have no regret if I die even now."

With watery, envious eyes people looked at the white haired free couple going out of the court hand in hand.

I Sa Dal and Noul Agi walked and walked the green plain spread as far as the eye could reach. They built a small thatched house on the sunny side of a stream and lived happily, sowing in spring and harvesting in autumn by their hands.

The morning sun poured red glow like that on Noul Agi's face into their room through the window and a couple of beautiful birds sang a happy song on the branch of a tall ash tree.

(Concluded)


Korean Paintings "Mountains and Rivers" By Chong Son (1676-1759)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

JUNE 4

- Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, received Son Chang Su, Ambassador of the DPRK to Benin.

JUNE 6

- An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the governments of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed in the Malagasy capital.
- A delegation of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.
- A government economic delegation of Malaysia headed by Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.

JUNE 8

- Alain-Maurice Mayombo, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang.
- A delegation of the Destourien Socialist Youth of Tunisia headed by its Secretary General Mohsen Guemidane, arrived in Pyongyang.

JUNE 9

- Ryom Tae Jun, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid a farewell call on Souphanouvong, President of Laos.

JUNE 10

- The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Yu Jae Han as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Finland.
- A friendship game was held between the February 8 women's volleyball team of the DPRK and the Polish women's volleyball team at the gymnasium of the February 8 sports team.
- Friendship competitions were held between junior gymnastic teams of the DPRK and China in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

JUNE 11

- The 1979-1981 working plan on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

JUNE 12

- A friendship match was held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium between junior women's basketball selection of the DPRK and Czechoslovakia.

The host team won the game 60:58.

JUNE 13

- An agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Tunisia was signed in Pyongyang.
- Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, met the delegation headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to his country. **(KCNA)**

World Bulletin

- The Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia met in Belgrade on June 6.

Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, made a report at the assembly on the implementation of the current Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

The assembly approved the report of the President of the Federal Executive Council.

- The 8th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was held in Beijing.
- The Yemen Arab Republic and Libya recently concluded an agreement on economic and technological cooperation.
- Singapore and Bahrain signed an agreement on economic cooperation.
- Indonesia and Malaysia reached an agreement on cooperation in telecommunications.
- The Summit Conference of Five African Countries was held in Luanda.
- Iran adopted laws to normalize the economic life and improve the social position of people and announced the nationalization of all the private banks.
- Bangladesh and Kuwait concluded agreements on cooperation in the fields of economy, culture and trade.
- Zambia and Botswana reached an agreement on establishing a permanent cooperation committee of the two countries.
- Iraq and Syria agreed to cooperate in oil and gas transport.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Offices 5, Tsukudo [illegible]-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: [illegible] Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen ([illegible] cents)